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[5472]

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1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT,"
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DEATH.
At Cosmopolitan Dock, Hongkong, on the
27th inst., at 6.35 p.m., T. V. F. NEVES, aged 50.
—Shanghai papers please copy. [1322]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1910.

advocated and employed to some extent, notably in the Amoy district, to bring the masses into touch with Christian literature. It is claimed by the Amoy missionaries that in spite of the opposition which an innovation of this kind is bound to meet with in China, steady progress has been made with the Romanized colloquial; and that it has brought "light and knowledge to hundreds of homes in that district that never would have had either without it." The author of *Is and About Amoy* claims that it has done more for the spiritual enlightenment of the people in half a century than centuries of the old method could have accomplished, at least among that class of people for whom it was primarily intended. He adds: "And not alone over this fact may we rejoice, not alone over what has been accomplished, but over its future possibilities among all classes, and principally among those who have few educational advantages—and they are legion." Chinese educationists, however, have not devoted a great deal of attention to this question of the simplification of the character. Such proposals are never likely to appeal to the *literati*, and, moreover, the problem is an exceedingly difficult one. Apart from Romanization, the only other suggestion of practical value which has been advanced is one for what we may call phonographic symbols—a symbolization of sound. This in itself, however, is not sufficient for Chinese newspapers are printed not in the colloquial but in what may be called the business style. Attempts have been made to popularize printing in the colloquial style, but this does not carry far. For example, in the neighbouring district of Hengshan, which is certainly a very cosmopolitan one, we understand that there are dozens of dialects spoken, making communication in the colloquial language well-nigh impossible for the illiterate portion of the community at least. The written character is the bond of union, but children of the working classes cannot be kept at school long enough to learn it. We are not aware that any particular simplified system of writing the Chinese language has yet been invented, though the need has been voiced for a simplified form of writing by sound which will lead to a uniform written and spoken language for the whole of the Empire—say a simplification of Mandarin. In some form or other simplification is necessary to give a stimulus to popular education in China, and the report of the Committee which has been appointed to investigate the subject will be awaited with much interest.

It is stated that Prof. H. A. Giles, of Cambridge, has done the literature, language and religions of China for the new issue of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, besides revising other portions.

Before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., at the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday, Lance Sergeant Murphy proceeded against the master of the steam launch *Pal-Hing* on two counts with carrying passengers in excess of the number allowed by his license. On one occasion the launch was carrying 41 excess passengers, and on the other 71 passengers in excess. His Worship imposed a fine of \$200 on each charge.

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THE MISSING DIAMONDS CASE

DEFENDANT COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

The case was continued before Mr. E. R. Halifax at the Magistrate yesterday in which Doris Marlowe prosecuted Hazel Lynn on a charge of stealing three diamonds valued at \$3,600. Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton (of Messrs. Bratton & Holt) prosecuted, and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Otto Wagner, of the firm of Gaupp & Co., stated that complainant and another lady visited the shop on October 25th to get a ring repaired. Complainant asked if the stones in three rings on her fingers were safely set, and he replied that one was loose, but there was no danger of it falling out. He thought the value of the rings would be about \$3,000. The rings produced were the three which were shown him, but the settings were different. The claws had been forced. He did not think a knock would have caused the loss of the stones in one.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shenton—In his opinion the rings were taken from the fingers before the stones were removed. If the claws was caught in anything it would not have the same effect. It could only be done by an instrument.

By the Court—Has the least possible tampering been exercised to remove the stones?—They could not have been removed with less manipulation than he saw had been exercised.

In all three cases?—Yes.

If you had to remove the stones would you have bent the claws more or less?—It is usual to remove the stones with just a little bending of the claws as is necessary.

Has that been done in this case?—Yes.

Detective Sergt. Watt said he remembered the 26th October. On that evening, a little before 6 o'clock, he went to No. 2, Gage Street to inquire into a larceny of diamonds which had been reported to the police. He inspected Doris Marlowe's room. It was impossible to enter the room from the street. He examined the window, but found no marks and the dust on the parapet was undisturbed. The rings produced were handed to him by complainant. He noticed some substance in the setting of the large one. He kept the rings in his possession and afterwards handed them over to the Government Analyst. He made a search of the room, but found no marks and the dust on the parapet was undisturbed. The rings produced were handed to him by complainant. He noticed some substance in the setting of the large one. He kept the rings in his possession and afterwards handed them over to the Government Analyst. He made a search of the room, but found no marks and the dust on the parapet was undisturbed. 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SUPREME COURT.

Monday, November 28th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

LAI CHI CHIN CASE AGAIN.

The Full Court (The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hazelwood, Puisne Judge) delivered its judgment on the motion for leave to appeal to the Privy Council from the decree of the Court dated September 5th made in the issue in the action—*Tang, Wong Shi v. Lai Chi Chin*—allowing the respondent's appeal for a new trial tried before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, and a common jury on August 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th last.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell) appeared in support of the motion, which was opposed by Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., who was instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Bratton (of Messrs. Bratton & Hott).

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Full Court, said this action was tried before him and a common jury, the issue being

whether the defendant was a partner in the Choong Hing Steamship Company; the verdict having been for the plaintiff, judgment was entered accordingly. The defendant thereupon moved the Full Court for a new trial, and this was granted. The plaintiff now moved for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. The question was whether the judgment of the Full Court ordering a new trial was a final judgment or not. Mr. Potter contended that on the construction of the new Privy Council rules this question was immaterial, and that an appeal lay "as a right" even though the judgment were interlocutory. His Lordship, after quoting rule 2 of the new Privy Council rules, and dealing with the grammatical construction of that rule, said the only point which somewhat perplexed him was the argument that the two alternatives cover the same ground, and that it was difficult to find a case which came within the second alternative which did not also come within the first. He did not think they were compelled to find some specific instance of a case falling solely within the second alternative; it was sufficient to point out that the cases were different in form, more especially in the use of the words "directly or indirectly"; and they need go no further than to say that the second was drafted so as to include cases which came within the spirit of the first, though not within the letter of the statement of the simple case. The real point to be decided was whether a judgment granting a new trial was final or interlocutory, and as to this they could not say that the question was free from doubt. After dealing with the numerous cases to which the Court was referred, his Lordship said they must determine by the light of other decisions whether the order in question was final or interlocutory. These cases treated both an order granting and an order refusing a new trial as interlocutory as a matter of course. The question arose under Order 58, Rule 15, which determined the times for appealing from interlocutory and final orders, fourteen days in the one case, three months in the other. If the Court were to go by decisions in cases which they must determine whether the order was final or interlocutory. Not by considering the decision itself, but by going one step further back and seeing whether the question of time for appealing from the judgment of the Full Court would be governed by the rule as to final or as to interlocutory orders; and the decisions were to the effect that it was not final. Therefore, though not without much doubt, the Court decided that the judgment of the Full Court on the motion for a new trial was not a final order, and they must refuse leave to appeal. This had the practical advantage that if this decision was taken to the Privy Council it would be on an *ex parte* application and the costs of bringing the other party before the committee would in the first instance be avoided. With regard to the exercise of their discretion under the second paragraph of the rule, they did not think that this was a case in which it should be granted.

Mr. Potter—Will your Lordships' grant a stay of the new trial?

The Chief Justice—We cannot possibly. We decline to allow the case to go on.

Mr. Potter—Under the Privy Council rules we have a further right, namely, the right of petition.

The Chief Justice—We know nothing about that.

Mr. Potter thought a stay of execution ought to be granted. Let the Court assume that the new trial was coming on next week—

The Chief Justice—The new trial is in your own hands. Your only remedy is to go straight to the Privy Council. The Privy Council may stay the case.

Mr. Slade—Will your Lordships dismiss the application with costs?

The Chief Justice—Yes, the application is dismissed with costs.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Intezow* left Shanghai on the 27th inst. at 7 am, and may be expected here to-day at 5 p.m.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Sigismund* left Kuching on the 27th instant a.m. and may be expected here to-morrow at noon.

The N.Y.K. str. *Aki Maru* (European Line) left Moji for this port via Shanghai on the 28th instant, and is expected here on the 5th prox.

The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Empress of India* left Yokohama for Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., on the 27th instant at 1 p.m.

The S.S. *R.M.S. Empress of China*, which left here on the 29th ultmo, arrived in New York on the 24th inst.

The *Apoor* str. *Gregory Apoor* from Calcutta left Singapore on the 26th instant afternoon, and may be expected here on or about the 2nd prox.

The M.M. str. *Ville de la Ciotat*, with the French Mails of the 6th inst., and Mails from London of the 5th instant, left Singapore on the 27th instant, at 5 p.m., and is expected to arrive here on Monday morning, the 5th prox.

LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Nov. 2nd.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

The arrangements for the Asiatic tour of the German Crown Prince and Princess are now complete. Their Imperial Highnesses should reach Hongkong about March 20th. The *Prinz Ludwig*, by which they are travelling from Genoa to Colombo, is due there on November 20th. Twenty days will be spent in Ceylon, and two months in India, leaving Calcutta in the middle of February, on board the German armoured cruiser *Gneisenau*, for short visits to Singapore, Batavia, and Bangkok, en route for Hongkong. Only a few days will be spent in your City, for Shanghai must be reached by March 1st, and a visit paid to Peking. The Crown Prince will proceed to Japan, stopping at Kobe and Yokohama. The return journey to Europe will be made via the Trans-Siberian railway.

COMPETITION FOR BERTHS.

According to reports from Berlin, the Asiatic tour is evoking manifestations of snobbery hitherto unequalled. Apparently all Germany with money is anxious to obtain berths on the *Prinz Ludwig*. Some weeks ago all the accommodation was booked, and enterprising speculators have been selling berths at daily increasing prices. No less a sum than £500 for an inside cabin has been refused, while one newspaper reports that six gentlemen, "belonging to the best circles," have each in vain offered £1,000 for the privilege of travelling with the Imperial pair." The Socialistic papers ridicule this exhibition of snobbery, and one writer exclaims, "Oh, that the Englishman 'Snob' is today a German and no more an English word."

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD.

Most of these royalty hunters are rich people, who, having failed to get received at Court, now hope to make the Crown Prince's acquaintance by picking up his glove, or rendering some other service. The Crown Princess, too, is stated to be greatly distressed at finding on the passenger list the names of two ladies whose domestic troubles led to them being struck off the Court list. One of them is an old friend of the Princess, and her object in travelling by the *Prinz Ludwig* is taken to mean that she expects rehabilitation.

COLONIAL OFFICE CHANGES.

It is expected that the work of the Colonial Office will come up for consideration at next year's Imperial Conference, and that a move will be made towards differentiating between the Crown and self-governing Colonies. There has been some trouble lately through members of the Colonial Office staff being detailed for duty in the self-governing Colonies, and as a result a scheme is now being embodied for splitting up the work of the Colonial Office. The idea is that portion of it which strictly belongs to the self-governing colonies shall be assigned to a new Secretary of State, and the change may lead to the abolition on its present basis of the post of Principal Under-Secretary.

IMPERIAL TRADE-MARK.

Merchants in the Far East will be interested to hear that an Imperial trademark is within measurable limits of adoption. The British Empire League has taken the matter in hand and Lord Avebury presided over an influential conference recently held, when the following resolution was adopted:—"That in the interests of the trade of the British Empire, it is desirable that a trademark be established under proper control, for the purpose of distinguishing products of the various parts of the British Empire." The Conference also made arrangements to carry the resolution into effect and the Eastern Chambers of Commerce will, no doubt, be approached in due course.

CABLE RATES TO HONGKONG.

The commercial life of the City, as well as private residents, should not lose sight of the movement in various quarters for a cheaper cable rate. Last year the Imperial Press Conference had a great deal to say about reduced rates for newspapers, and this has borne fruit so far as Australasia is concerned. Confessions of a substantial nature have, in fact, been made in connection with newspaper work. Now it is the turn of the private man, and Australasia is again leading the way in an important scheme. This will probably be brought into operation at the commencement of 1911, and the present rate of 3/ per word will be reduced to 1/6, or thereabouts. The cheaper rate cables will be accepted as "deferred" messages, somewhat after the system of India where "deferred" telegraphic messages can be sent, and they can be held over forty-eight hours, if necessary, according to the pressure on the cable companies.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

The annual publication of the Rationalist Press Association contains an article upon Missions in China by Sir Hiram Maxim, who, in a scathing attack, headed "Wanted, an Anti-Missionary Society," says that missionaries are doing an infinite amount of harm, and have made no honest converts. In Sir Hiram's opinion the missionaries do not stand a ghost of a chance of making headway in China, and he declares that no honest Chinaman has ever become a convert to Christianity. He rejects the statistics of the missionary societies on the ground that "missionaries are, and always have been, the greatest liars on the face of the earth."

ONLY MARYS WANTED.

Ladies in Hongkong, who have for their first name, either Mary, Maria, May or Marion, are invited to contribute towards a Coronation gift to Queen Mary. The Marchioness of Bute is initiating the scheme, and the proposal is that the present shall take the form of a personal ornament, or a sum of money to be placed at

the Queen's disposal. Subscriptions from one penny to one pound will be welcomed, and a list of contributors will be kept, but not the amount given by each. It is a novel idea and, is likely to be heartily taken up by the Masses of the Empire.

CANADA AND ASIATICS.

A report comes from Toronto that forty Chinese are to be deported from British Columbia as the outcome of investigations which resulted in the exposure of a conspiracy to defraud the Government of the head tax. An agency, which has headquarters at Hongkong and Vancouver, professed to bring over Chinese merchants. The suspicions of the Government were aroused as to the *bond fides* of these "merchants," and an officer was assigned to board the *Empress of China* at Victoria. He discovered 22 Chinese, with passports, who were obviously not merchants, although described as such. They had been shipped by the Hongkong agent to Vancouver, and all had considerable sums of money. Eighteen suspects were also taken from the *Empress of India* on the arrival of that vessel at Victoria.

During recent years, however, there has been a change in the attitude of British Columbia towards Oriental immigration, and the Chinese element is now looked upon more favourably than the Japanese. Canada regards with some concern the fact that the Asiatic movement is extending upon Winnipeg. Chinese "boys" can earn \$60 per month, and as long as there is such a scarcity of white house servants the Chinaman will continue to be employed.

THE CHINA SQUADRON.

It is stated that the China Squadron is to be reorganized, and brought more up to the strength of former years. Previous to the Anglo-Japanese entente the China Squadron ranked in importance next to the Mediterranean Fleet, but exactly what its present strength is known better than we do at this end. This much is certain, however, that the "man in the street" here does not regard the China Squadron as a very formidable factor. The Admiralty has now resolved to send out some big armoured cruisers, which may be trusted to uphold the might and prestige of Great Britain in the Pacific.

The Admiralty has also decided to appoint a certain number of submarines to stations abroad. Hitherto these craft have been employed solely in home waters, and in the absence of more precise official information it is assumed that Gibraltar and Malta are among the places indicated.

AMERICAN CHINESE LOAN.

An American loan of ten millions sterling to China was announced this week, and London financiers are asking on what security the loan is based. The contract entered into between the Chinese Government and the American syndicate stipulates that the money furnished shall be used exclusively by the Government to reform the Chinese currency system. The methods to be adopted by China to carry this out are not known, and it is felt that the amount of ten millions is not sufficient to place the currency on a stable and safe gold basis. Although the money will be provided by American bankers, there is nothing to prevent European bankers from participating, and in all probability the bulk of the money will come from Europe. At the same time America has played a shrewd game in the political-financial diplomacy of the Far East, and she will get all the credit in Chinese eyes.

The loan is causing some mild surprise and comment in London. One critic asserts that the Americans are not usually regarded as in business merely for philanthropic purposes, so that no one can make out why it is issued at so low a price. In some quarters it is thought that the security offered has made the deal worth while from the American point of view. More details are awaited by the money market with some curiosity, and there would not be any great surprise if the loan were postponed.

THE CORONATION.

The Coronation Committee have held a preliminary meeting, but it is too early to mention the routes which the processions will take. There will be two processions, one on Coronation day, and another, when King George and Queen Mary will drive through London. The ceremony itself is fixed for June. The service will be very similar to that used at the Coronation of the late King and will be as short as is consistent with the dignity of the occasion.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. F. Boulton, of the Public Works Department, who has been spending part of his holiday in Scotland, has gone to Cornwall to pass a few months. As will be remembered, Mr. Boulton was in bad health when he left the Colony, but he has improved since his arrival in the old country and expects to improve still further in the mild climate of Penzance.

The numerous friends of Mr. C. Paul Chater will be interested to learn that he has taken up the study of art and is present painting in the London studio of a well-known artist. Although Mr. Chater has taken up painting as a hobby he is quite enthusiastic, and it is to be hoped that one day some of his works may have honoured place in Hongkong.

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister in Peking, accompanied by Lady Jordan and their daughter, will leave London on Nov. 14 to resume his post. Travelling by the Siberian railway, Sir John Jordan will reach Peking on Nov. 23.

ONLY MARYS WANTED.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. E. Bateson, of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, to be Assistant Mycologist in the Federated Malay States, and Mr. F. G. Spring, of the University of Aberdeen, to Assistant to the Director of Agriculture and Superintendent of Government Plantations in the F. M. S.

CHINESE SERVANTS OF TOURISTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Manila *Cablenews*, referring to the circular issued recently by the Customs purporting to remove restrictions on the landing of Chinese servants accompanying tourists, says it has received a communication on the subject from "a man who is in a position to know what the matter will strike the people along the China coast." The gentleman has always been a friend of this port and his judgment in the premises is worthy of consideration. He says:

"Under this circular of the bureau of customs, the Government of the Philippines Islands in its wisdom allows Chinese servants to land in the Philippines Islands, presumably with the idea of benefiting tourists. If you will read the conditions through you will see how utterly impracticable they are for the average person from the China coast desiring to visit the Philippines. I think they would sooner be remedied available. As far as that went, no doubt the Council would be with him. He took it that everybody who had taken an intelligent interest in public affairs must appreciate that, if published in foreign ports, would do more harm to the Philippines from the point of view of attracting tourists than any previous regulations made here have done. It accentuates the difficulties to be encountered by tourists visiting the Islands. Imagine the effect of such regulations upon an American tourist visiting London or such regulations upon an American tourist visiting London or Paris if he should desire to take his servants with him. Simply the circular means that whereas tourists formerly imagined that they might be allowed to bring Chinese servants into the Philippines, they now know that is impracticable."

In view of the interest in the matter, we append the essential paragraphs of the regulation:

Paragraph I. Chinese persons coming to the Philippines Islands, travelling with and accompanying *bond fide* tourists, as strictly body or domestic servants, in transit through the Philippines Islands, or en route to other foreign ports, with no intention of remaining here, and under such circumstances that their arrival here cannot be considered or construed as a landing, or a claim for admission under the Chinese Exclusion laws, shall be subject to the following rules and regulations:

Par. II. Every Chinese person applying for the privilege of transit through the Philippines Islands, or on whose behalf the same is applied for, shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) The applicant shall produce to the Collector of Customs a prepaid return or continuous voyage ticket to his alleged foreign destination according to the manifest of the vessel on which he arrives, and such other reasonable proof as may be necessary to satisfy the Collector of Customs that a *bond fide* transit only is intended and that the applicant has not the ulterior purpose of gaining admission into the Philippines Islands in violation of law.

(b) The applicant, or some responsible person in his behalf, or the transportation company whose through ticket he holds, shall furnish to the Collector of Customs a bond in the sum of Five hundred pesos (P500.00) conditioned for applicant's actual departure from the Philippines Islands.

(c) The applicant shall furnish to said Collector of Customs a photograph of himself in triplicate, to which the photograph required by sub-paragraph (c) shall be attached, containing as to each such Chinese person applying for the privilege of transit the following information: Age, sex, last place of residence, name of employer, expected date and port of departure and date for his identification. This descriptive list shall be indorsed by the Collector showing the vessel and date of arrival, and that the applicant has complied with the provisions hereto and that the privilege of transit under bond has been accorded him.

(d) The Collector of Customs at the port of arrival shall prepare a description list in triplicate, to which the photograph required by sub-paragraph (c) shall be attached, containing as to each such Chinese person applying for the privilege of transit the following information: Age, sex, last place of residence, name of employer, expected date and port of departure and date for his identification. This descriptive list shall be indorsed by the Collector showing the vessel and date of arrival, and that the applicant has complied with the provisions hereto and that the privilege of transit under bond has been accorded him.

(e) One copy of this descriptive list shall be attached to the head given, one copy retained for reference in the office of the Collector of Customs, and that third copy shall be given to the applicant, upon who his departure from the Philippines Islands shall present the same to the Collector of Customs at the time and place of departure, or to the customs inspector on board of the vessel upon which he departs; which officer shall thereupon take up the same and endorse thereto that the Chinese person named therein has been identified and departed from the Philippines Islands, showing the date and name of the vessel.

Upon the return of this copy so indorsed to the Collector of Customs issuing it, the same shall be his authority for cancellation of the bond given on behalf of such applicant.

(f) These rules shall not apply to any such person who remains on shipboard or is transferred direct from one vessel to another in the Philippines port.

Par. II. If any such Chinese person is found in the judgment of the Collector of Customs at the port of arrival to be seeking the privilege of transit herein provided for with an ulterior purpose of gaining unlawful admission into the Philippines Islands, permission to land shall be refused.

THE JAPAN-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

ITS VALUE FOR TRADE.

Mr. Hikojiro Wada, Commissioner-General of the Imperial Japanese Government to the Exhibition, said in the course of an interview that, as a result of the Exhibition, they had opened up many new markets, and of Japanese exhibits alone over 260,000 worth had been sold. One of the greatest benefits which Japanese manufacturers had derived from the Exhibition was the knowledge of what articles were most suited for export to England. He continued:

"According to the statistics we received from Japan showing the export of kimonos to England since the spring, it appears that the sales of this article have increased enormously, and, judging from the results following recent exhibitions, we have sufficient ground to believe that forthcoming sales will show even a greater increase. On the other hand, Japanese merchants have been very favourably impressed with many of your productions, for which they hope to open up new markets in Japan. Japan has been for some time been importing many articles such as machinery, from a great Western nation, whose name I will not mention, but the Japanese are superior. This, I believe, will result in a movement among Japanese importers to buy these goods from you, for, with the higher standard of living in Japan to-day and the greater power

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LATEST PARIS FASHIONS!

WE Beg to call the attention of our Lady Customers to the arrival of an EUROPEAN COIFFEUR from Paris, who brings out the latest ideas in PARISIAN HAIRDRESSING. THE PARIS TOILET Co., LTD., 13, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 29th November, 1910. [1324]

BAZAAR.

IN Aid of the Poor Chinese Orphans of the ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE. (Under the Distinguished Patronage of Their Excellencies Sir FREDERICK LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.I., D.S.O. and LADY LUGARD.) The Mother Superior and Sisters have the honour to announce that their ANNUAL BAZAAR will be held at the CITY HALL on THURSDAY, the 6th December, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. They request your presence in order to inspect the different Needle and Fancy Works made by their Poor Orphans. ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE. Hongkong, 29th November, 1910. [1325]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "ASSAYE" FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London &c., ex.s.s. "Moran."

From Australia ex.s.s. "Malwa."

From Persian Gulf, ex. B. I. S. N. and B. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 1st Dec., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1910. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "CEYLON".

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 4th Dec., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1910. [1]

BOXING AND WRESTLING
AT THE
CITY HALL.

ON SATURDAY, 3RD DECEMBER, 1910.

3 CHAMPIONSHIP CONTESTS and FEATHERWEIGHT COMPETITION. Doors Open 8.30. Commencing 9 P.M. sharp.

ADMISSION ... \$5, 83 and \$2.

Soldiers and Sailors Half-Price to \$2 seats. Bookings and Places at the ROBINSON PIANO Co.

BILL LEWIS, Promoter.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1910. [1320]

J. G. INGRAM & SON, Manufacturers of J. INDIA RUBBER ARTICLES, viz., Teas, Soothers, Einemas, Syringes, Tubing, etc. desirous to place their lines in the hands of a dealer already calling regularly on Wholesale Druggists, Sundriesmen, etc., and would like to add their line of goods to his list.

Communication to—

J. G. INGRAM & SON,

THE LONDON INDIA RUBBER WORKS,

Hackney Wick,

London, England.

1304.]

WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE
NEW TERRITORY.

BEING the Series of Articles recently contributed to the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" by "Sportsman," reproduced in book form. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1910. [1229]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT



PUBLIC AUCTION.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of December, 1910, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, of the right to quarry Stone on the following Lots of CROWN LAND around Kowloon Bay, in the New Territories, and elsewhere in the Colony of Hongkong, for a period extending from 1st day of January, 1911, up to and including 31st day of December, 1913.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

[1323]

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Contents in Acre.	Upset Annual Crown Rent.
1	Ngau Shi Wan Quarry Lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3.	Ngau Shi Wan.	6.23	2,000
2	Ngau Shi Wan Quarry Lot No. 4.	Do.	6.50	500
3	Ngau Tau Kok Quarry Lots A. 1-5 and 7-24.	Ngau Tau Kok.	19.65	3,100
4	Si Tso Wan.	Sai Tso Wan.	16.53	1,000
5	Cha Kwo Liang Quarry Lots C. 1-30.	Cha Kwo Liang.	24.56	3,300
6	Leymen Quarry Lots D. 1-25.	Lyemen.	26.44	3,800
7	Ma Tau Kok Quarry Lot No. 7.	Ma Tau Kok.	6.70	2,600
8	Ma Tau Kok Quarry Lot No. 8.	Do.	4.60	2,000

PUBLIC COMPANIES

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD.
LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to the General Managers of this Company to issue to CHUN YEH CHING, of Shanghai, a Duplicate Certificate of 100 Shares in the Company, or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof, upon the statement that the Original Certificate, No. 700-100 Shares numbered 23551/25450, and dated 9th February, 1906, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from the date thereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the General Managers they will then proceed to deal with such application for a Duplicate.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

St. George's Building, Hongkong, 16th November, 1910. [1230]

NOTICE OF FIRM

NOTICE.

THE Businesses of MESSRS. PERCY SMITH & FLEMING and M. J. HENNESSY SETH in Hongkong and the Business of FLEMING & PERCY SMITH in Manila have been Amalgamated as from the 1st of June last, and will in future be carried on under the Firm Name of PERCY SMITH & SETH & FLEMING, at No. 5, Queen's Road, Hongkong, and FLEMING, PERCY SMITH & SETH, at No. 95, Anlagon, Manila.

PERCY SMITH AND FLEMING, J. HENNESSY SETH.

5, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 23rd November, 1910. [1314]

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RURAL BUILDING LOTS Nos. 50 and 69, containing 72430 and 18,770 square feet, respectively and situated at the junction of Barker Road with Magazine Gap. Site prepared ready for building upon.

For Particulars, apply to—

E. D. KOTEWALL,
Care of F. P. TALATI,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong, 1st November, 1910. [1237]

FOR SALE.

A 24 h.p. ELECTRIC MOTOR with starting switch, pulleys, etc., complete is offered for sale by the Undersigned. The Motor is in First Class Condition and suited to local requirements.

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HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1910. [1307]

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EXTENSIVE WATER
FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

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PEAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [84-163]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1909.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE — \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

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the PRESENT SEASON.

From the AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL
ASSOCIATION of LONDON.

A selection of the best varieties of their famous

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VEGETABLE and FLOWER
SEEDS.

Also
GARDEN FERTILISERS, BOOKS ON GARDENING,
&c., &c., &c.

GRACA & CO.
1131, 27, Des Vieux Road, HONGKONG.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacture. In
all Bores and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED

SHOTS. From No. 10 to SSSG. at \$6, \$7 and

\$7.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES

and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [141]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING
POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.

With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES

FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSSON & CO.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [139]

SUITABLE FOR
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CANTON SATIN, SILK, EMBROIDERED, TABLE COVER, TABLE CENTRE, SCARVES, CHINESE FLAG for DECORATION and CUSHION COVER, SATIN EMBROIDERED CUFFS and COLLARS, MANTEL DRAPES, BAGS, &c. CANTON LINEN EMBROIDERED, BED SPREADS, TABLE COVER, TABLE CENTRE, PILLOW CASES, INSERTION, DRAWER WORK, D'OLYSES, &c., &c.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO.,

No. 14, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1910. [707]

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Apply to—

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Hongkong, 1st November, 1910. [1238]

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Write for Handbook, sent post free.

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"As Sound as a Bell"

is a phrase expressive of all-roundness. It denotes freedom from disease, robustness of constitution, a sound frame, and mental energy and vigour. The "sound as a bell" condition is one most devoutly to be wished, and happily, it is not only possible but easy of attainment by most folk who keep themselves "as sound as a bell" by taking

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the strengthening and invigorating qualities of the World's famous medicine—BEECHAM'S PILLS. For three generations this remedy has been to all men and women a reliable means of re-establishing the health and maintaining it to a superlative degree. There are thousands, to-day, who keep themselves "as sound as a bell" by taking

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Sparkling Mineral

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PRICES
PK. 70/- SPLITS \$0.50
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Drink deep or touch not the Parisian Spring
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HONG KONG CHINA & MANILA

1372

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COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS, THE GREATEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU
Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation
to those who have never tried it before.
"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you
cannot fail to appreciate.

The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is
prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD
that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina,
Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children

BUY IT TO-DAY
From any leading Chemist.

MUSTARD & COMPANY

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong
No. 22 Museum Road, Corner of Szechow Road, Shanghai. [719]

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE
OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1909
£19,875,357.

I. Authorised Capital £26,000,000
Subscribed Capital £3,275,000
Paid-up Capital £1,212,500 0 0
II. Fire Funds £3,483,136 6 7

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE and MARINE at Current Rates
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1910. [738]

EXCHANGE OF STAMPS
with Collectors desired.
Director THEO. HEIGES,
Bruchstrasse 12, Frankfurt-on-Main.

[1203]

A LING & CO.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
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Photographic Goods of every Description
in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1184]

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for all Complaints.
It always keeps a box of
Martin's Pills in the house, and
any irregularity of the system is
easily remedied by a few of
them. Recommended by
the best Physicians and Stores sold
throughout the World.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF
LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

THORNE'S
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THESE WERE STARTED BY THE LATE WEDDING PRESENT
OF CHURCHILL HAS BEEN SOLD AND ITS OWNER

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN

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1247

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE, A PERSONAL SKETCH.

It was an English writer of international renown who once remarked that when the German Crown Prince should come to the throne Germany would "breathe easier" and "enjoy a rest." What this cynical meant to convey was that the boyish, light-hearted heir to Imperial Germany's throne seemed to have inherited little of his father's dynamic energy, and that the Crown Prince's accession would inaugurate an era of repose compared to the restless atmosphere which the world associates with William II. British India and the Far East are about to have an opportunity of judging for themselves what manner of man the Crown Prince William is. He leaves Berlin to-day for a seven months' tour of Asia, the Kaiser's latest project for equipping his heir for the time when he will direct the destinies of the German Empire. Fully one-third of the Crown Prince's time in the Far East will be spent in British dominions. His first stopping-place in Ceylon, where he will remain for three weeks. Then he proceeds to Bombay for two months' sojourn in India.

"THE MOST ENGLISH GERMAN ALIVE."

His long stay on British soil and the intimate contact with British environment which it will provide him are very much indeed to the Crown Prince's taste. He is probably the most English German alive. All his propensities and predilections, notably his dominating passion for sports, are English to the core. He is personally responsible for the growing love of outdoor life now manifesting itself among the younger generation of Germans. He has popularised tennis, rowing, polo, hockey, football, and boxing. For long time he has got the example in horsemanship and yachting. His latest venture is the establishment of a modest racing stable in partnership with his "chum" and equerry, Lieutenant von Scholtz, who accompanies him to Asia. Monks start in Germany, and the name of the Crown Prince comes instinctively to everybody's lips. While the Kaiser has been busy building a fleet the Crown Prince has been performing no less a service to the nation by inculcating fondness for health-giving exercises.

Except for his whole-hearted love of sport, the Crown Prince is what the Germans call an "unbeschreibliches Blatt"—an unknown quantity. What the country has contrived to glean concerning his personality and characteristics tells, however, strongly in his favour. For one thing, he selected a most charming consort in the pretty blonde Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg, who, since her marriage in 1905, has splendidly lived up to Hohenzollern traditions and has given him three sturdy sons. One speaks of the Crown Prince's "sobriety" of his wife, advisedly, for it was essentially a love match, devoid of any suggestion of political alliance. It was contracted, indeed, so thoroughly on the Prince's own initiative that the Kaiser himself hardly knew that the courtship was pending. The Crown Prince's popularity has enormously increased since his marriage, for Germans, like the rest of the world, love a lover, and they have learned that he is devotedly fond of his beautiful Princess, who, half Russian and more French than German, is probably the best liked woman in the Biedermeier to-day.

A THOROUGH SPORTSMAN.

The Crown Prince is now in his twenty-ninth year. He has not inherited the sturdy physique of either his father or grandfather. Blonde, tall, and slight, he does not give the impression of being shiffling in the saddle, with the gun, the oar, the rackets, & with gloves. Yet, at all these strenuous pursuits he is master. Six or eight years ago before the responsibilities of fatherhood began to play their sobering rôle, the Prince was one of the most daring hurdle jumpers in the Army. One of his celebrated pranks was to ride his squadron of mounted Cuirassiers Guards up the terraced steps of the Sans Souci Palace at Potsdam. The Kaiser hung in quarters over the Prince's impudent head for this piece of bravado, and a similar punishment was meted out a year later when the Emperor heard that the Prince had brilliantly won a dangerous steeples race at Karlsruhe. Risk and adventure make an appealing call to the vigorous Hohenzollern. He did not ask his parents' consent to fly with Orville Wright at Potsdam last year. When he landed safe and sound, Germany had in him her most enthusiastic airman.

The zeal with which he dedicates himself to sport has made some critics forget that the Crown Prince has shown that he realises the full the obligations awaiting him in later life. Three years ago the Kaiser began to put the Crown Prince through a regular course of training for service. His Imperial Highness was first sent to the offices of the Potsdam Provincial Government for several months' study of local administration. Then he was turned over to the Prussian Ministry of the Interior, to acquaint himself with the intricate routine under which two-thirds of Germany's population are governed. Since then the Crown Prince has studied naval administration at the Admiralty, and has been initiated into the mysteries of Bismarckian diplomacy at the Foreign Office. In all these varied courses of study the Prince has distinguished himself by earnestness and receptivity.

THE HOCHEBERG LETTERS.

No more flattering light has ever been thrown on the Crown Prince's character than by his letters to his ex-comrade, Count von Hochberg, which came to public knowledge last winter in a New York lawsuit. The letters were never intended to reach the world, yet Crown Prince William could have wished for nothing better as a means of proving to his future subject that he is every inch a man. Germans will not soon forget the splendid spirit of loyalty which the letters breathe, nor the almost plaintive happiness the Prince expressed over the fact that "Papa talks politics with me once in a while, and I like it." That was interpreted as a longing for serious occupation that did the Crown Prince credit. It was not long after this that an accident induced the Kaiser to transfer, for the first time, the right of signing imperial documents to his heir.

Kindness of heart, moreover, cannot be omitted from any analysis of the Crown Prince's character. It is one of his most highly developed characteristics. A typical Hohenzollern, it goes without saying, too, that the Prince is an ardent soldier and model officer. He has attained the rank of major, and is his battalion in the Guards is devoted to him, as is he to it. People who know him well assert that his democracy is very sincere. He once took part in the golden wedding feast of a humble Potsdam cobbler. "The day will come," he is quoted as saying on one occasion, "when Social Democrats will come to Court." He had perhaps his own reign in mind.

The Crown Prince's most passionate object of admiration, next to his wife and children, is the great Napoleon. Pictures, statuettes, busts, medallions, and engravings of the Corsican conqueror are to be seen in profusion in the Crown Prince's study at the Marble Palace in Potsdam. The conqueror who divided this Hohenzollern's own Prussia into French provinces is said to be his model of what a great leader and ruler ought to be. "Who knows," a French writer once asked, "whether it may not perhaps be the secret dream of this young man to be a surviving and triumphant Duke of Reichstadt to take up the wonderful in heritance?"—EDWARD WILLIAM WILHELM in the *Daily Mail*.

THE CASE OF JAPAN.

The arguments of native journalists and

writers lay great stress on the example and

experience of Japan, but it would be doing scant

justice to their intelligence to believe that they

see any real value in that example as applied to

the Chinese problem. For while the Throes in

Japan retains all the essentials of supreme power

by virtue of the deceptively dictatorial and

of the Japanese nation, the Manchu rulers of

China can be under no delusions as to the

attitude of Young China towards them and their

authority.

That attitude is clearly shown in the

present agitation, which declares the

National Assembly to be insufficient to meet

the provincial aspirations. The functions of

that Assembly, as defined by the Throes, are

THE CHINESE DEMAND FOR A PARLIAMENT.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES."

The position of the Regent and his adherents, confronted by Young China's urgent demand for the immediate establishment of Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament at Peking, is one of great difficulty and some danger. The attitude and actions of the delegates of the Provincial Assemblies point clearly, on the one hand, to great political activity on the part of journalists and students of the kind which has become prevalent in India since the creation of a large class educated in "Western learning"; and, on the other, to the undignified quality of their theories of the art and science of government.

Those who have followed the development of the organized agitation of the provincials for acceleration of the nine years' programme as laid down by the late Empress Dowager, will remember that twice during the present year, in January and again in July, the petitions of the provincial delegates have been summarily refused by the Regent. Briefly stated, the object of these petitions was to dispense with the remainder of the nine years' programme, and to proceed, without further preparation or organization, to the establishment of Houses of Parliament and to the administration of the Empire on lines that should fully recognize the principle of popular representation. Since then, however, for reasons which have been fully explained in the columns of *The Times*, the Regent's position and authority have been seriously weakened by the opposition and intrigues of the senior branch of the Imperial Clan and the Yeholana family, and his attitude has recently shown signs of further weakening in the face of increasing popular clamour. Unsupported at Peking, the agitation of the provincial delegates might not have been formidable but looked at it is by some of the strongest forces in and around the Forbidden City it has threatened to render his position untenable. It is therefore not surprising to learn that he has now issued a Decree (October 29th) ordering the Government Council to consider the delegates' latest memorial and to report thereon to the Throes at a general audience. As to the nature of the Council's impending report there can be but little doubt; the provincials' victory is practically assured, and the result of the debate in the National Assembly on October 26th may be regarded as proof sufficient that steps will be taken to hasten the convening of the promised Parliament, under a full-blown Constitution, at the earliest possible date. The speech in which Duke Tsai Tsu, President of the Ministry of Finance, supports this proposal with a view to replenishing the Treasury emphasizes the difficulty of the Regent's position.

A STRIKING SCENE.

A remarkable scene is reported to have occurred outside the Regent's Palace on the afternoon when the provincial delegates assembled to present their third petition. Coming together before the gates of the Palace, they announced their intention of spending the night there should they refuse to see them, and, in spite of the remonstrances of a large body of police, declined to be "moved on." Eventually, summoned by the Regent, the Commandant of the Peking Gendarmerie and Prince Su came in person and begged them to go away, the Prince promising himself to hand in their memorial the next morning. According to common report, several of the delegates, following the classical tradition, cut off joints of their fingers and wrote petitions in their own blood, a proceeding highly characteristic of the emotional quality of Young China's political agitation. The memorial upon which the Government Council has been ordered to deliberate expressly states that the National Assembly (T'au Cheng Yunn) will not satisfy public opinion and a Parliament must be convened to the Throes together with those of the Metropolitan Ministry concerned. It is the clearly expressed opinion of the delegates that a Government can only be popular in the full sense of the word, when its functions include control of all financial measures, and when the Executive is directly responsible to the representatives of the people. This opinion is, no doubt, sound and justified by the best experience, when those who claim to represent the people have been educated to some degree of collective honesty and responsibility. The provincial entry and student class in China have yet to prove their claims in this direction.

AN INTERESTING EPISODE.

Whether the Regent yields or continues to resist, his action will be hampered, and the consequences used against him, by the Empress Dowager's party, which will probably avail itself of the first serious crisis to attack and upset the Regency and restore the disputed supremacy of the Yeholana Clan. That is to say, in resisting the present agitation is certain; the dancer for himself and for his adherents in that course must be less than that which must be created by placing the government of the Empire in the hands of inexperienced theorists and demagogues, even though the number of these be fewed by a sprinkling of earnest patriots and reformers. It is indeed safe to say that no greater danger has ever threatened modern China than that to which she is now exposed—on the one hand a Government weak, corrupt, and torn by internal factions; on the other a class of untrained politicians clamouring forth for the right to exercise powers for which they could only be fitted by years of patient preparation. All unprejudiced observers recognize this danger. Prince Tsai saw it clearly, and one of the highest authorities on the Chinese situation, a missionary in close touch with the life of the people, has not hesitated to say that all this talk about constitutional government in China, under existing conditions, is absolute and dangerous nonsense. Nevertheless, the representatives of the Powers in China, either unconscious of the perils of the situation or cynically indifferent, utter no warning and offer no guidance; while the Throes, in its own interest, has emphasized the Throes's intention to retain the power and initiative of government in its own hands and particularly in matters of finance, military organization, and foreign policy. But every moment of the Constitutional Party has been equally clearly directed towards the curtailment of Peking's prerogatives and authority, and its impatience of restraint has increased with every concession to its activities.

And meanwhile the people, the silent, "stupified people," have no part nor lot in all this turmoil and struggle. Nothing is more significant of the real nature of the situation than the contrast between the noise and bustle energies of the Provincial Assemblies since their creation last year and the silence which has reigned in regard to those village councils and district assemblies which, under the first year's programme, were to educate the masses of the people into the first principles of local self-government on modern lines. Of them there is no word.

THE CASE OF JAPAN.

The arguments of native journalists and writers lay great stress on the example and experience of Japan, but it would be doing scant justice to their intelligence to believe that they see any real value in that example as applied to the Chinese problem. For while the Throes in Japan retains all the essentials of supreme power by virtue of the deceptively dictatorial and

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National Assembly to be insufficient to meet

the provincial aspirations. The functions of

that Assembly, as defined by the Throes, are

no word,

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.

SINGAPORE, November 17.

Par value each share £1. Calls paid up are:

	Malayan Companies	Singapore Fraser & Co.'s Prices, Oct. 19	Dividends	Par value each share £1. Calls paid up are:	Malayan Companies	Singapore Fraser & Co.'s Prices, Oct. 19	Dividends
15/- paid	Alor-Pongsu	14.0	50%	10/-	fy. paid	Malacca Ordinary	7.4.6
2/- fy.	Anglo-Johore	14.0	50%	10/-	2/- fy.	Merlimau	5/7
17/- fy.	Anglo-Malay	15.10	70%	10/-	2/- fy.	Merton Syndicate	.....
2/- fy.	Balap	15.10	70%	10/-	2/- fy.	Mount Austin	.....
2/- fy.	Banting	15.10	70%	10/-	2/- fy.	North-Hummock	20% '09
2/- fy.	Batu Caves	15.10	70%	10/-	2/- fy.	Padang Java	3/9
2/- fy.	Batu Kawan	15.10	70%	10/-	2/- fy.	Pandan Johore	2.18.3
2/- fy.	Batu Tiga	4.11.6	10%	10/-	2/- fy.	Paratang	125% '10
2/- fy.	Beranang Selangor	3%	'09	10/-	2/- fy.	Pelepat (Johore)	7/10
2/- fy.	Bernam Perak	Do. Ordinary	10/-	10/-	2/- fy.	Penarie Est.	42% '09
2/- fy.	Bidor	11.3.6	25%	10/-	2/- fy.	Prye	10% '09
2/- fy.	Blends Selangor	12.6	25%	10/-	2/- fy.	Ratauf	1/6 pm
2/- fy.	Bukit Cloth	15.6.0	25%	10/-	2/- fy.	Rim	.....
2/- fy.	Bukit Kujang	12.6 pm	25%	10/-	2/- fy.	R. Est. of Krian	.....
2/- fy.	Bukit Mertajam	3/9	25%	10/-	2/- fy.	Rt. of Johore	.....
2/- fy.	Bukit Rajah	15.6.0	25%	10/-	2/- fy.	Sagga	.....
2/- fy.	Bukit Selangor	5.1.6	25%	10/-	2/- fy.	Saefield	11.2.6
2/- fy.	Castlefield	15.6.0	25%	10/-	2/- fy.	Selangor	6.1.60
2/- fy.	Chankat Salak R. and Tin	3.9	25%	10/-	2/- fy.	Seleter Rubber	2.18.3
2/- fy.	Chersonea	1.18.0	50%	10/-	2/- fy.	Sempah	1.15.0
2/- fy.	Cheviet	1.18.0	50%	10/-	2/- fy.	Sendayan	4.7.3
2/- fy.	Chota Rubber	1.18.0	50%	10/-	2/- fy.	Seremban	3.10.0
2/- fy.	Cicely Ordinary	1.18.0	50%	10/-	2/- fy.	Sherangoon	10% '10
2/- fy.	Consol. Malay	1.18.0	50%	10/-	2/- fy.	Shelford	.....
2/- fy.	Damansara	7.0.0	25%	10/-	2/- fy.	Sizingint (N. S.)	2.16.0
2/- fy.	Dentinstown	12.6	15%	10/-	2/- fy.	Singapore Park	7/1
2/- fy.	Endi Selangor	12.6	30%	10/-	2/- fy.	Straits (Beram)	17% '09
2/- fy.	Fai. Selangor	12.6	30%	10/-	2/- fy.	Strathmore R	.....
2/- fy.	Gina Kee H. Est.	12.6	30%	10/-	2/- fy.	Sunggi Bahru	4.17.6
2/- fy.	Garing (Malacca)	5.3.9	25%	10/-	2/- fy.	Sunggi Choh	14/-
2/- fy.	Goldene Hope	6.11.6	20%	10/-	2/- fy.	Sunggi Kapar	25% '10
2/- fy.	Gua-Kalumpang	5.1.3	20%	10/-	2/- fy.	Sunggi Krait	.....
2/- fy.	H. and Lowlands	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Sunggi Liang	4.2.6
2/- fy.	Inch Kenneth	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Sunggi Salak	5.2.6
2/- fy.	Johore Park	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Sunggi Way	.....
2/- fy.	Johore R. Lands	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Third Mile	.....
2/- fy.	Jong-Lundor	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Tremelbye	10% '10
2/- fy.	Jugra (Ordinary)	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Utd. Sun Betong	2.0.0
2/- fy.	Juru Estates	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Vallambrosa	250% '09
2/- fy.	Kpong Kuantan	5/4	15%	10/-	2/- fy.	Trust and Finance Companies	.....
2/- fy.	Kunning "B"	9.2.6	20%	10/-	2/- fy.	Anglo-Straits R.T.	20% '10
2/- fy.	Kupar Para	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Eastern Internat. Trust	.....
2/- fy.	Kellas	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Mid-East Invest	.....
2/- fy.	Kepong	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Rubber Plants. Ives. Trust	20% '09
2/- fy.	Killinghall	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	R. Share Trust	.....
2/- fy.	Kinta Kellas	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Strat. M. & Trust	.....
2/- fy.	Kluang	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	India, Ceylon, Borneo, Java and Sumatra.	.....
2/- fy.	Kluin-Kellas	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Anglo-Java	.....
2/- fy.	Kota Tinggi	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Asahan (Sumatra)	.....
2/- fy.	Kota Tampan	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Bangawan R.	.....
2/- fy.	Kruising	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Beaufort	17/6
2/- fy.	Kuala Lumpur	8.0.0	75%	10/-	2/- fy.	Central Sumatra	.....
2/- fy.	Kuala Pahit	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Indian Peninsula	.....
2/- fy.	Kuala Selangor	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Java Amalgam.	.....
2/- fy.	Labu	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Kimanis	.....
2/- fy.	Lamadron	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Langkton	.....
2/- fy.	Ledbury	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Manchester	.....
2/- fy.	Lenda	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Nirmala (Java)	.....
2/- fy.	Lingga	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Pontianak	.....
2/- fy.	London Asiatic	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Sumatra Para	11.1.
2/- fy.	Lunat Est.	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Sumatra Prop.	325% '10
2/- fy.	Maddingley Est.	12.0.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	United Serdant	5.5.0
2/- fy.	Mahne 7/2 Cum. Participating Pref.	7.4.0	100%	10/-	2/- fy.	Utd. Sumatra	5/3

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. J. Ackeson	Mr. G. T. Lloyd	Capt. & Mrs. M. Morris
Mr. J. I. Andrew	Mr. W. Logan	Surgeon & Mrs. Minat
Mr. J. H. Backhouse	Mr. H. G. Coghlan	Mr. W. F. Morgan
Mr. G. Murray Bain	Mr. & Mrs. D. Macdonald	Mr. P. Packard
Mr. David Baird	Mr. & Mrs. R. Macgillivray	Capt. & Mrs. W. C. Gardner
Mr. H. B. Baines	Mr. W. H. Marks and servant	Mr. H. Poorman
Mr. & Mrs. Oscar Bear	Miss K. A. Massay	Mr. H. E. Biggs
Mr. & Mrs. F. N. Blance	Mr. W. C. Mead	Mr. E. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. F. B. Bicker	Mr. & Mrs. B. Mogin	Mr. E. J. Mortimer
Mr. & Mrs. G. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. E. F. D. Northcote	Mr. A. B. Moulder
Mr. A. C. Brunt	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington	Mr. F. Murray
Mr. B. Cavanagh	Mr. J. C. Odon	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Mr. F. T. Chapple	Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Pegg	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Mr. W. E. Clarke	Mr. P. C. Potts	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Mr. A. S. Cobden	Mr. E. H. Ray	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Mr. J. W. Crossland	Mr. & Mrs. A. Van Ronseel	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Mr. & Mrs. W. W. Day	Mr. R. K. Rodger	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Mr. H. E. Edgar	Capt. G. H. Scott	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Ferguson	Mr. A. Slipyj	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Mr. W. N. Finlayson	Mr. H. H. H. Gordon	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Mr. H. G. Fisher	Dr. & Mrs. A. D. Drury	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Mr. V. G. Goulnour	Mr. J. Spites	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Mr. G. E. Greaves	Miss A. Square	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Capt. T. P. Hall	Mr. L. & Mrs. C. S. Stainer	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Mr. A. Hamilton	Mr. H. N.	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Capt. H. A. Hards	Mr. & Mrs. M. L. Thompson	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Mr. T. L. H. Harts	Mr. H. W. Webb	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Hewitt	Mr. G. G. Wood	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Mr. H. L. Hillier	King Edward Hotel	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Mr. H. Holmes	Mr. H. W. Webb	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Dr. S. Hough	Mr. L. J. Weeks	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Mr. V. H. Ivy	Mr. & Mrs. I. H. White	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Mr. C. M. Jack	Mr. D. White	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Miss F. Kelly	Mr. & Mrs. J. H. B. Withington	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Mr. L. A. K. King	Mr. G. G. Wood	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Mr. Albert Kopp	Mr. W. P. Pittendrigh, Jr.	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Major and Mrs. F. J. A. Hewitt	Mr. F. Sorken	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Hyde	Mr. F. S. Sly	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Mr. & Mrs. E. J. James	Mr. A. P. Storie	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Joggan	Mr. B. Taylor	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington
Consul J. M. Macdonald	Mr. G. H. Wilson	Mr. E. J. V. Oedington

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

Mr. I. A. Antrombe	Mr. W. Pringle, Jr.
Mr. I. L. Bolton	Mr. R. Rant
Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Crew	Mr. F. Sorken
Mr	

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AMIGO, German str., 322, W. Langschwager, 28th Nov.—Hamburg and Hollow 27th Nov., General—Jebson & Co.

CEYLON, British str., 2,657, A. E. A. Baker, 28th Nov.—Antwerp and London 17th Oct., General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CHIYUEN, Chinese str., 27th Nov.—Canton.

COLOMO MARU, Japanese str., 2,920, E. Combs, 27th Nov.—Kobe via Moji 22nd Nov.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DAIGNY, Norwegian str., 2,100, Nov.—Canton.

EDDIE, Norwegian str., 1,065, G. S. S. S. S., 28th Nov.—Hamburg 16th and Swatow 27th Nov., Rice and General—China-Siam S. N. Co.

HONGKONG, French str., 739, Corneliaen, 27th November—Haiphong 25th Nov., Rice—A. R. Mart.

KEEMUN, British str., 5,866, R. I. Courard, 27th Nov.—Manila 25th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.

TAMING, British str., 1,350, G. H. Pennington, 28th Nov.—Manila 25th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.

TELENA, British str., 2,768, Stratton, 27th Nov.—Balik Papan 19th Nov., Keroseno Oil—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.

WUJI, British str., 27th Nov.—Canton.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
28th November.

Chowki, Gurman str., for Bangkok.

Chowki, British str., for Shanghai.

Colombo Maru, Japanese str., for Singapore.

Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.

Hawking, British str., for Swatow.

Holstein, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.

Patroclus, British str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

28th November.

CHINA, Austrian str., for Singapore.

CHIYUEN, British str., for Canton.

CHIYUEN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

WUJI, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per *Koom*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hewett.

Per *Taming*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Poggi, Mr. Perkius, Mr. J. G. Hailey, Capt. G. E. Scott and Mr. Tom Young.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co. str. *Mongolia* is due to arrive at this port to-morrow between 6 and 8 a.m.

The P. M. S. S. Co. str. *Korea* sailed from Yokohama on the 26th instant, and may be expected here on the 5th prox.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. str. *Eastern* left Sydney on the 12th inst., for Queensland Ports, Port Darwin, Timor, Manila and this port.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Ludwig*, carrying the German Mail with dates from Berlin of the 2nd instant, left Singapore on the 27th inst., at 7 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 1st prox. p.m.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Nagasaki at 7.30 p.m. on the 27th inst., and left again at 3 a.m. on Monday for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m. on the 29th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Apia str. *Japan* from Shanghai and Kobe left Moji on the 25th instant morning, and may be expected here to-day.

The T.K.K. str. *Tonyo Maru* is due to arrive at Hongkong to-day between 10 a.m. and noon.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Nile* left Singapore for this port on the 24th instant, at 6 a.m., and is due here to-morrow at about noon.

The Barber Line str. *Shimosa* left Singapore on the 25th instant morning, and is due here to-morrow.

The O.S.K. str. *Panama Maru* from Tacoma, left Shanghai for this port on the 28th inst., at 8 a.m., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 1st prox.

The H. A. Linus str. *Braunia* left Singapore on the 25th instant at noon, and may be expected here on or about the 1st prox.

The str. *Glenlogan* left Singapore on the 25th inst., and is due here on or about the 2nd prox.

The T.K.K. str. *Hongkong Maru* left Honolulu on the 2nd instant for this port, via usual ports of call, and is expected to arrive here on the 8th prox.

The American-Asiatic S. S. Co.'s str. *Indra* left New York on the 20th ult., and is due here on or about the 15th prox.

The O.S.K. str. *Seattle Maru* left Tacoma for this port via Japan and Manila on the 12th instant, and is due here on the 18th prox.

The T.K.K. str. *Nippon Maru* sails from San Francisco on the 22nd instant, for Hongkong via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at this port on the 26th prox.

The str. *Glenlogan* left London on the 5th inst., and is due here on or about the 20th prox.

The American & Manchuria Line's str. *Kioto* left New York on the 10th inst., and is due here on or about the 1st January.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Nile* sailed from London on 22nd October for Hongkong—Mr and Mrs. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. A. Austin, Mr and Mrs. Teekay and child, Mrs. Imp. Mrs. C. L. Shepard, Mr. A. Powell, Mr. W. Brown, Miss. Flory, Miss E. Newhouse, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Flory, for Shanghai, Mrs. C. Woodhead and child, Rev. A. and Mrs. Sowerby, Miss. K. Shipley, Rev. and Mrs. P. J. Smith and child, Mrs. R. Gray and child, Mr. W. P. Motte, Mr. S. Leslie, Mrs. H. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Howard and children, Mr. and Mrs. Carandine, Miss J. Parson, Miss E. Elen, Mrs. H. M. Hall, Mrs. J. Parson and Miss C. Allen; for Yokohama, Mr. J. D. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Roden, Mr. N. H. McDonald and Miss Pierce.

Per N.Y.K. str. *Astura Maru* from London on 29th October—Mr. A. Eithie, Mrs. M. Hancock, Miss Hancock, Misses Lambert (2), Mr. W. O. Lembert, Miss E. Newhouse, Mr. H. Milroy, Mrs. T. Petrie, Mrs. E. E. Wilks, Mrs. A. Rodger, Miss M. Rodger, Miss J. Rodger, Mrs. D. Rodger, Mrs. Monchette, Miss L. Monchette, Mrs. Marsh, Master P. Marsh, Miss M. Marsh, Miss B. Billeter, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. W. Loureiro, Master V. Loureiro, Mr. P. T. Chilvers, Col. S. Hayakawa, Mr. K. Inomata, Mr. Y. Ishikawa, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Bruce Goff, Mr. W. Suzuki, Mr. M. Otowa, Mrs. F. M. T. Tegner and 4 children, Mrs. F. H. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Batten and children, Mr. and Mrs. Yamashita, Dr. H. Shirasawa, Mr. S. Takanaka, Mr. J. Itakura, Mrs. S. Takanaka, Mr. T. Wada, Mr. W. H. Finlay, Mr. I. Tengoku, Mr. J. Noden, Mr. T. Shikata, Mr. H. Yoshida, Mr. T. Murakami, Mr. A. Goto, Mr. B. Arakawa, Mr. and Mrs. Makelham, Mr. W. S. Cadman and Mr. E. W. Wilson.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "K." nearest Hongkong "L," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & B.R.	BERTH	CAPTAIN.	POE FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NAMUR	Brit. str.	—	H. W. Kendrick, E.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co., ...	On 1st Dec., at D'light
LONDON, &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	ASSAYE	Brit. str.	—	Owen Jones, E.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co., ...	On 10th Dec., at Noon
COLOGNE	PHUKING	Swed. str.	—	OLOP WIN & CO., LTD.	OLOP WIN & CO., LTD.	On 5th Dec.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	SIAM	Swed. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	MELCHERS & CO.	About middle of Jan.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	YUGOSLAVIA	Ger. str.	K. W.	Jager	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 13th Dec.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	WESTPHALIA	Ger. str.	—	Buch	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 9th Dec.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	ARABIA	Ger. str.	K. W.	Ernst	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th Dec.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	ARMENIA	Ger. str.	K. W.	Rohde	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 3rd Dec.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	ERNEST SIMONS	Fren. str.	—	Fren. str.	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 6th Dec., at 1 p.m.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Homma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Dec., at D'light
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	CANTON	Swed. str.	—	Brehmer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th Dec.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	K. W.	A. E. Moses	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th Dec.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Petersen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st Dec., at D'light
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Wilhelm	MELCHERS & CO.	On 27th Dec., at Noon.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	LUETZOW	Ger. str.	—	Pavissich	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Moyer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-day.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	AGRAVIA	Ger. str.	K. W.	—	SHEWAN TOMES & CO.	About 15th Dec.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	INDRAFURA	Am. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 17th Dec., at 7 A.M.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	SIKI	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 23rd Dec., at Noon.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Dec., at 1 p.m.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Kawata	TOYOKI WIN & CO., LTD.	On 15th Dec.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	IRABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. E. Elliott	TOYOKI WIN & CO., LTD.	On 1st Dec.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	HALLAMSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	S. Ishikawa	TOYOKI WIN & CO., LTD.	On 6th Dec., at Noon.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	AVA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Saito	TOYOKI WIN & CO., LTD.	On 21st Dec.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	D. Lees	TOYOKI WIN & CO., LTD.	On 22nd Dec., at Noon.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	MONGOLIA	Am. str.	—	W. Davison	PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.	On 3rd Dec., at D'light
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	TENYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. W. Eddy	PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.	On 10th Dec., at 1 p.m.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	CHINA	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.	On 14th Dec., at 1 p.m.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	CHONGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Thompson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th Dec., at 4 p.m.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	NINGKU MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Baegert	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th Dec., at Noon.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	ATSUTA MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	MELCHERS & CO.	On 8th Dec., at 5 p.m.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	COBLENZ	Ger. str.	—	—	—	About 13th Dec.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	NIKHO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Zwart	Java-China-Japan Linie	On 21st Dec., at Noon.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	THILAZAP	Dut. str.	—	Spink	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Quick despatch.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	HUPER	Brit. str.	—	J. Courtney	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	To-day, at 4 p.m.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	CHOTSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. E. A. Baker	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 4 p.m.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	CEYLON	Brit. str.	—	V. McClymont-Liddell	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	To-morrow, at Noon.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	F. V. Binzer	MELCHERS & CO.	About 50th inst.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ LUDWIG	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. Harris	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Dec., at 4 p.m.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	NIKE	Brit. str.	—	E. P. Martin	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 1st Dec.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	Brit. str.	—	Filler	MESSENGERIES MARITIMES	On 5th Dec., P.M.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	ANHUI	Brit. str.	1 m.	L. E. S. Spicer	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, CEYLON	4 P.M., 29th	Nov.	Freight only.
YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. E. Baker		
LONDON and ANTWERP			
YI SINGAPORE, PENANG, NAMUR, ANG, COLOMBO, PORT	1st Dec.	Freight and Passage.	
SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. H. W. Kearick, E.N.C.		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NILE, YOKOHAMA	About 1st Dec.	Freight and Passage.	
HIMALAYA	Capt. L. E. S. Spoor	About 9th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ASAYE	Noon, 10th Dec.	See Special Advertisement.
OF CALL	Capt. Owen Jones, E.N.C.		
For Further Particulars, apply to	E. HEWETT,		
	Superintendent		

Hongkong, 29th November, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 29th Nov., 1 P.M.
ILIOLO & CEBU	"SUNGILANG"	On 29th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA & ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 29th Nov., 4 P.M.
BANKOK	"HUEPEY"	On 29th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 1st Dec., 4 P.M.
SANJAK & SURABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	On 1st Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUA"	On 3rd Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"KALFONG"	On 6th Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS-DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 17th Dec., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloons.

SHANGHAI LINE

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANJU," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

NB—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A C.O. launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fare \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. [10]

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, and KOBE "SIAM"		On 6th December
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE "INDIEN"		Beginning of Jan.
COPENHAGEN and BALTIK PORTS... "SIAM" ...		About middle of Jan.

For further Particulars apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS. [16]

Hongkong, 23rd November 1910.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV: CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"CHOYSANG"	Tuesday, 29th Nov., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Wednesday, 30th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHEONGSHING"	Wednesday, 30th Nov., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 3rd Dec., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 9th Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Wednesday, 14th Dec., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS. The Steamers "KUKSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOCHOW" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobo (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGER [14]

Hongkong, 29th November, 1910.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILINGS
COPENHAGEN	"PEKING"	On 5th December.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	"CANTON"	On 20th December.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"NIPPON"	On 22nd December.
For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to	TELEPHONE NO. 171.	

OLOF WIJK & CO., CHINA AGENCIES, AKTIEBOLAG.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1910. [1085]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN,

Occupying 9 to 10 Days.

CAPTAIN

LEAVING.

"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 29th Nov., at 11 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 2nd Dec., at 11 A.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodges	TUESDAY, 6th Dec., at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 5 Days).

"HAIMUN" Capt. A. H. Stewart SUNDAY, 4th Dec., at 9 A.M. Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage apply to

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong 26th November 1910.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK. TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genua, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

HOMeward.

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:

S.S. BRASILIA	3rd Dec.
S.S. SCANDIA	15th Dec.
S.S. SLAVONIA	28th Dec.
S.S. SEGOWIA	12th Jan.
S.S. SPEZIA	23th Jan.
S.S. SILESIA	10th Feb.
S.S. PREUSSEN	27th Feb.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. HEWETT,
Superintendent

[1]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office. [11]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.

AKI MARU TONS SAILING DATE!
MARESEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID ... 7,000 WEDDAY, 7th Dec., at Daylight.

MISHIMA MARU 9,000 WEDDAY, 21st Dec., at Daylight.

KAWACHI MARU 7,000 TUESDAY, 27th Dec., at P.M.

SADO MARU 7,000 SATURDAY, 31st Dec., from KOBE.

VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE 5,000 TUESDAY, 6th Dec., at Noon.

AWA MARU 7,000 TUESDAY, 7th Dec., at Noon.

INABA MARU 7,000 TUESDAY, 3rd Jan., at Noon.

YAWATA MARU 5,000 THURSDAY, 22nd Dec., at Noon.

NIKKO MARU 6,000 FRIDAY, 20th Dec., at Noon.

COLOMBO MARU 5,000 TUESDAY, 29th November.

ATSUTA MARU 5,000 THURSDAY, 8th Dec., at 5 P.M.

KOBE and YOKOHAMA 9,000 MONDAY, 12th December.

CEYLON MARU 6,000 MONDAY, 12th December.

NIKKO MARU 6,000 WEDDAY, 21st Dec., at Noon.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. * Cargoonly. * Carries Deck Passengers.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Steamers. Tons Leave H.K. RATES OF PASSAGE

MIYASAKI MARU 9000 15th Feb. To London, per New Steamer

1st Class S Y. 5500

KITANO 9000 1st Mar. 2nd Class R 8250

IYO 7000 15th " 3600

HIRANO 9000 29th " 5400

